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# Moynihan urges measures to halt Soviet electronic spying in D.C.

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WASHINGTON — Soviet agents, using equipment sensitive enough to beam electronic waves through the windows of the White House and decipher messages from the sound of clattering typewriters, are engaging in blatant electronic spying, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D., N.Y.) asserted yesterday.

"The Soviets have been listening to our telephone conversations for 10 years and we haven't even said, 'Please don't,'" Moynihan told a Senate Governmental Affairs investigating subcommittee. "... When we allow spying, the Soviets conclude we're either frightened or we don't care."

Moynihan called for banishing the Soviets from their embassy here "one by one" until the spying was stopped.

He was one of several witnesses testifying on the varied ways the Soviets allegedly gain U.S. secrets — from enlisting plumbers, janitors and journalists for spying duties to simply showing up at open committee hearings and collecting testimony.

Subcommittee chairman William V. Roth Jr. (R., Del.) said, "Hostile intelligence officers roam the country at will looking for a vulnerable or venal American" to engage in spying.

## *'More spies than eyes'*

"The magnitude of the problem is spreading, and we cannot continue to crack down only on the American side of the equation. We simply have more spies than eyes to watch them."

Sen. William Cohen (R., Maine) said that Congress was trying to reduce the Soviet presence in Washington after the rash of recent spying episodes but that it had not had much cooperation from the State Department.

Moynihan, noting that the Soviets were allowed to build a massive embassy on one of the highest and "most important sites in Washington," described their spying as a blatant infringement of the rights of U.S. citizens to privacy.

Committee member Sam Nunn (D., Ga.) who said he agreed with Moynihan's assessment of the problem, cautioned that it might not be possible to counter the Soviet technology. He also warned that throwing the Soviets out of the country could jeopardize U.S. intelligence-gathering operations in the Soviet Union and trigger a "political war."

"We have to weigh our national-security interests against their access," he said. "The problem is clear, but the solution is elusive."

Two other witnesses, a Czech defector and a businessman from California's Silicon Valley who is serving a life term for selling secrets to Poland, told how relatively easy it was to conduct espionage activities.

Ladislav Bittman, a former Czech intelligence officer who defected to the United States in 1968, said the Soviets played on the "sentimental attachment" citizens of East European or Cuban descent have for their homelands.

"When blackmailed and threatened with reprisals against their relatives in communist countries," he said, "some of the selected victims agree to become spies."

Bittman said there was no doubt that a large percentage of people stationed in this country from Soviet-bloc countries were involved in espionage.

He said the problem was as bad overseas. It is common for secretaries and janitors in U.S. embassies, who have almost unlimited access to offices, to be "under the strict con-

trol of the KGB," he said.

James Durward Harper Jr. said security to protect the scientific and technological research in California's high-tech industry was so minimal he had no problem stealing information.

"I know I can't take back what I have done," he said. But he added that he hoped his testimony would make it clear that "any dealings with East-bloc officials are only one short step removed, if that, from dealing with the Soviet Union."

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